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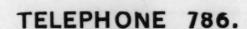
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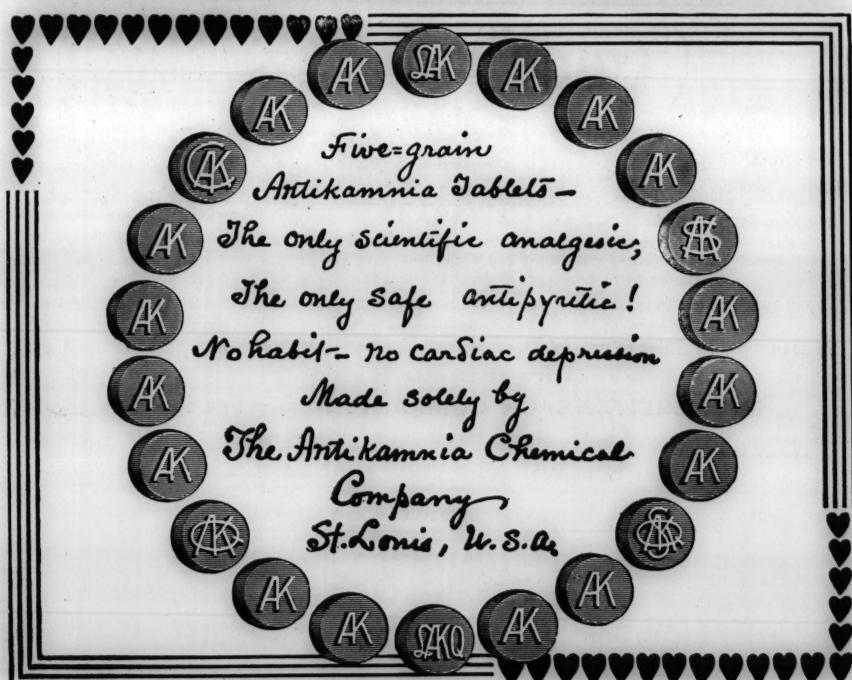


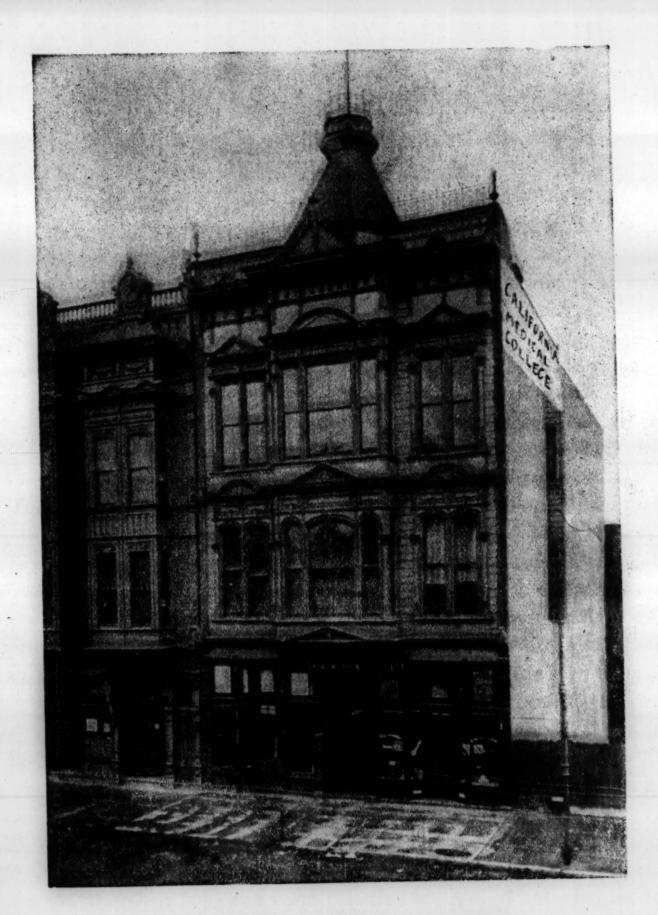
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CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Vol. xxII.

JANUARY, 1901.

No. 1.

Our Progress.

D. MACLEAN, M. D., DONOHOE BUILDING, SAN FRANCISO.

President Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California; Dean and Professor of Obstetrics California Medical College.

QUARTER of a century has passed since the Eclectic Medical Society of this State was organized with a total membership of nine. These were all that were in the To-day, if my memory serves State. me, of the original number only one is left. The others have passed to the silent majority. Since then the ranks have been filled. More than five hundred are now practicing in this state, a majority of whom are graduates of the California Medical College.

For over twenty years we have successfully conducted a medical college and journal, and for the past six years a hospital, which is second to none in the city. Our state society is prosperous, with a membership of over one hundred.

Our progress has not been always smooth; no enterprise ever is. The tide rises and falls; and the waves advance and recede on the beach. The pendulem oscilates, but the hands of the clock move forward. So it has

been with our school and the enterprises connected therewith. We have been moving forward, and establishing ourselves on firmer foundations,

A new century opens, and it is our duty to take hold with renewed vigor. Gather into our state society to increase our influence and strength. Any member of the profession who fails to support his state society neglects his duty. This is an age of combinations, in which enterprises are conducted on co operative principles. Individualism has but little show of success. Members count, when directed with a single purpose for accomplishing a desired end.

College, hospital and journal should receive the cordial support of the entire school. They are the measures by which you are judged. Be true to yourself and you will not be false to them. With the beginning of the century renew your vows to eclectic institutions, and our progress will more than meet your expectations.



Maclean Hospital.

E. H. BYRON, M. D., RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

SITUATED on a gentle slope over looking the Mission "warm belt" and the bay of San Francisco; protected from fogs and winds by the hills on the west; surrounded by beautiful lawns and shrubbery; and presenting none of the external appearances of an institution, the Maclean Hospital may justly be said to be the best located of any of the numerous metropolitan institutions.

Removed from the bustle and jarring noises of the down-town district, with no obstruction to fresh air, or the warm California sunshine, patients may here gain renewal of health and vitality from the very restfulness and quiet of their surroundings.

The building is modern and substantial and occupies the northeast corner of the property, thus giving access to the entire day's sunshine. A flight of massive stone steps leads to the lawn from the street below. On either side of the walk are flowering shrubs and plants, while to the left a slender jet of limpid water is thrown high in the air and falls with a gentle splash into a sculptured stone basin.

The ascent of another flight of broad steps brings one to the entrance with its tile-paved vestibule and massive oak and jewelled glass doors. These open into a large hall at the extreme end of which is the solarium for convalescents. Here patients may sit in the sunshine and read or gaze upon the beauties of the garden

through the long plate glass windows which open out upon the terrace

On the right of the entrance hall is the office, and opposite the spacious and elegantly furnished parlors for the reception of visit rs. On this floor are also the women's and men's wards, both having plenty of sunshine and pleasant outlook. The woodwork and floors are of solid oak and the wards are cheerful and comfortably heated.

A carved oak staircase leads to the second story where is situated the dispensary, baths, linen rooms and the larger rooms for the reception of patients. These rooms are all light, warm, and as well furnished as sanitary measures will permit. The floors are all hard wood to allow of through cleansing and every percaution is taken to secure absolutely hygienic surroundings.

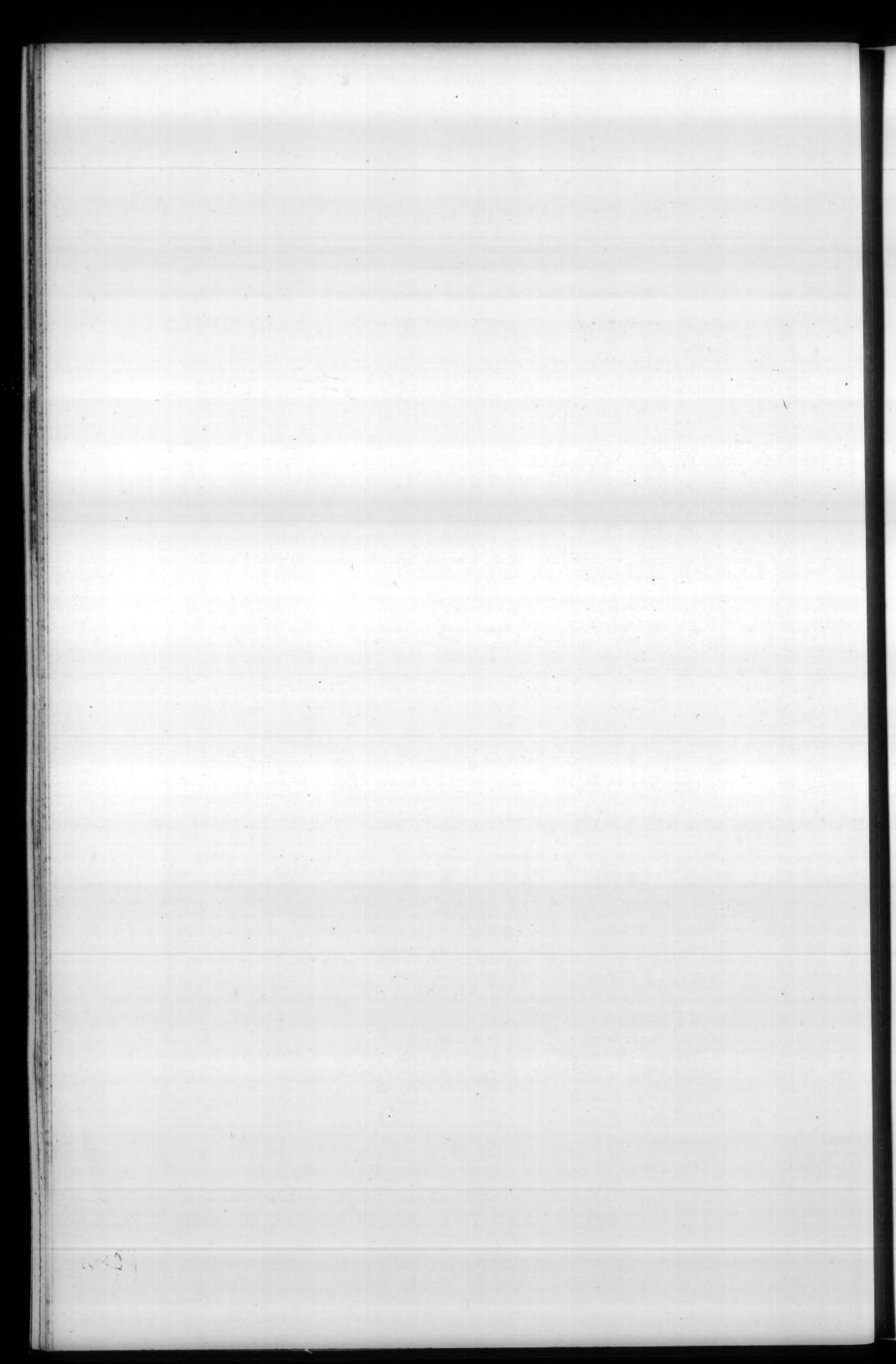
On the third floor are the smaller, rooms; all well lighted, and with a superb view of the city and bay on one side and the garden on the other. On this floor, occupying the tower is the operating room with light from all sides, enamelled walls and white tiled floor. The sterilizing of water, sponges and instruments is under the charge of a special nurse and is accomplished in a room adjoining, thus avoiding overheating of the operating room. Also communicating with this room is an apartment where surgeons may remove their street clothes and shoes and cloth themselves in sterile



MACLEAN HOSPITAL.

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garments. Here are cases containing a complete stock of all instruments and appliances likely to be required.

The operating room proper, is fully equipped with the latest and best furniture, and every antiseptic precaution is exacted from attendents. There is an average of fifteen operations per month, and the records show that sepsis, resulting from operative procedures, is unknown.

On the top floor are apartments for the nurses, of which there are ten or more employed throughout the year.

In the basement are located the kitchen, dining room, laundry, furnace and servant's rooms. Dumb waiters and linen chutes connect the floors above with the basement.

The Maclean Hospital has a capacity of forty beds, and there has been an average of thirty-four patients per month during 1900. The demand is such at present that applications for rooms must be made in advance. This is flattering indeed, when it is considered that the hospital was incorporated so recently as April 1897. Its popularity has been mainly due to the efficient management of each department.

Dr. D. Maclean has given his attention to the nursing and under his care the male and female nurses have been trained to their present degree of excellence. The dispensary and surgical supplies are in charge of Dr. H. W. Hunsaker, and the purchasing of provisions, furnishings, etc., is attended to by Dr. W. A. Harvey.

By this division of the work each department has been improved, econ-

omy has resulted and the general results have been good.

In connection with the hospital a training school for nurses has been conducted for several years. There are at present twenty-six applicantions for admission on file at the office. The course of instruction consists of lectures, and demonstrations as follows:

Gen'l Nursing...Miss E. Irving, H. Nurse
Hygiene and Physiology...Dr. Buchanan
Anatomy......Dr. Clark
Obsterical Nursing.....Dr. Maclean
Surgical Dressing, Bandaging...Dr. Gere
Abdominal Surgery.....Dr. Maclean
Massage.....Mrs. Buchanan

This course of lectures and practical work extends over a period of two years, during which time the nurses receive payment as they advance. The first six months they are paid five dollors per month and there is a gradual increase until during the last three months nurses receive fifteen dollars. Upon graduation, they may remain for special training if it is desired, or may begin a medical course with an experience and practical knowledge which will prove invaluable.

The Maclean hospitel is in no sense a private institution, all reputable physicians are free to bring cases for operation or treatment and instructions of the physician in charge are carried out in every detail. Every courtesy is extended and surgeons are afforded all conveniences for operative work. Patients are treated with all the consideration which is due them, and by reason of its ideal situabeautiful surroundings, courtattendants and reasonable eous

charges for superior accommodations, the Maclean Hospital has attained a reputation which is creditable to the

management and should be a source of satisfaction to all who have been instrumental in its success.

"Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?"

GEO. G. GERE, M. D., PARROTT BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Prof. of Surgery California Medical College.

THERE seems to be a tendency in the present day to minimize former surgical achievements, and magnify the importance and value of present operative work. While acknowledging the value of many innovations permit me to maintain that all surgical wisdom does not begin and end with the present decade, as many of the younger surgeons seem to believe. Pare's introduction of the ligature many generations ago and the discovery of the anaesthetic properties of chloroform and sulphuric ether, with their practical application in the first half of the nineteenth century were of more value in saving life and facilitating surgical work than the numberless variations of Lister's idea of destroying the little plants discovered by Cohnheim, Koch, Klebs, Loeffler and others. Ages ago forceps delivery, Caesarian section and lithotomy were successfully practiced without modern hospital facilities, and the better part of a century has passed by since Ephriam McDowell introduced ovariotomy to a waiting world or Goodell and Battey began the custom, now so grieviously abused, of female asexualization. True, in those days, gastrectomy was not so frequent and consequently some patients suffered

(and lived) longer than they are now permitted to do.

As a bit of news to the modern surgeon permit me to say that many of the old doctors practiced cleanliness as well as godliness, notwithstanding the popular impression that the two are seldom associated. More than thirty years ago, as a medical student. I was taught by my preceptor to thoroughly wash with soap and hot water, and carefully dry and polish his instruments, keeping them bright, smooth and sharp—something impracticable with the present methods of sterilization and antiseptic solutions. Without question we frequently met with a "laudable pus" which delayed healing somewhat, but "immediate union" or by "first intention" was not unknown to the oldtime surgeon. Of far more benefit to the human race in the amount of suffering relieved was Marion Sims' treatment of fistulae, T. A. Emmett's trachelorrhaphy and, later, Pratt's orificial work, than skiagraphy, antitoxine or serum therapeutics. Even late hobby-appendicitis-for the which they are even now inventing new names—is not so new as to be unknown to the older generation. Long ago we were familiar with inflammation of the bowels, but respected it, and ourselves, more when calling it typhlitis, or peri-typhlitis if we wished to be particularly techni-We could recognize circumcal. scribed accumulations of pus in the right hypochondriac or inguinal regions and did not hesitate to cut down upon and drain them. We cerebro-spinal treated meningetis, pneumonia, and even diptheria successfully, as physicians, without isolating or cultivating their specific cocci, and I think no late treatment for cholera compares in its results with

the "Hunn's Life Drops," of the early eclectic fathers. Has any improvement on Jenner's method of prophylaxis against smallpox been introduced by our serum pathologists? Do not understand me as discouarging scientific research, on the contrary I strongly uphold it as well as perfection in surgical technics. I only fear the vain-glorious of the present day may come within the scope of the old rhyming proverb, "Who thinks himself already wise, all further knowledge will despise."

Progress of Materia Medica and Therapeutics During the Last Century.

JOHN FEARN, M. D., OAKLAND, CAL.

THE century just closing has been called the wonderful century, and we think the name given to it is most suitable. In the arts, in science, in mechanics, in trade, in inventive genius, in the advance of public utilities tending to unify and harmonize the race, I believe more progress has been made in this century than in all the other centuries put together with which history makes us acquainted.

By steam or electricity we travel the earth or skim the ocean wave with a speed that is astounding. By the telephone and telegraph we talk to our friends in the antipodes. So much has been done that thinking men are everywhere on the tiptoe of expectancy and they exclaim as one man. What next?

Now, with all this progress outside the profession of medicine, can we say there has been any improvement in medicine, and especially in materia medica and therapeutics. I answer without hesitation, we can. Having but little space at my command I will try briefly to show that we have progressed. In materia medica I propose to show that we have made progress, in both enlargement of scope and in quality. In therapeutics, that we have made wonderful progress in our application of an improved materia medica to the needs of the sick and suffering.

Go back, say only to the second quarter of this century, and the materia medica was a very scant affair. One doctor exclaims: "Give me opium, quinine, jalap, calomel, salts and a lance, and I am ready to treat any disease." Another, a professor, went him one better and said, "Kick nature

lance, and I can cope with any disease." You may say these were extremists; perhaps they were. But we must admit that the materia medica of that day was a very limited affair, so far as really trustworthy remedies were concerned. And these few were lost in in a mass of stuff, in themselves so incongruous and sickening, that to mention them is enough to make the well vomit, and the sick sicker.

But not only has this century added to our materia medica in quantity, but it has wonderfully improved the quality thereof.

I have before me a small medical book. written nearly 250 years ago. And I have been surprised to find in its pages, among much that is disgusting, the names of many of our most useful vegetable remedies, but these remedies were so mixed with worthless and hurtful trash, and then so unscientifically prepared that their usefullness was destroyed. And this condition of things continued until far along into the present century. Forty years ago, what were the preparations on which the physician could draw in his fight with disease? The various salts prepared by the chemist, and far less elegant than their representatives to-day. Animal and vegetable oils. Medicinal gums, barks, roots, and other vegetable matters. These were made into infusions, decoctions, electuaries, etc. Powdered barks, etc., were swallowed in teaspoonful doses. I hesitate not to say that the preparations which brought most relief to the patient and credit to the physician in those days were the infusions, decoctions and crude tinctures. Soon after this, condensed infusions were put upon the market, to be in turn followed by fluid extracts. For a long time there were no improvements. They were unstable, unsightly, and anything but reliable. But the last thirty years has witnessed wonderful achievements. Look over the list of elegant pharmaceuticals to-Effervescing granular salts, alday kaloids, triturations and powdered solid extracts, prepared with such skill and care that the soul of the drug is imprisoned in the finished product. Fluid extracts and tinctures that have the smell and taste of the normal plant. Add to this, the bitterest, most nauseous, and ill-smelling drugs, encased in sugar, chocolate or gelatine, so that the vileness of the drug is hidden, both from the palate and the nose.

Truly, the materia medica of the last thirty years is a revalation, and compared with all previous materia medica it is a wonder. And, in my judgment, for rapidity and certainty of action, of all the pharmaceuticals, the palm must be given to specific medicines. Lloyd's specific medicines which have reached such a large sale, not only amongst eclectics, but in all schools of medicine, are made from prime drugs, gathered at the right time, and prepared in the right way, so that the tincture represents the vegetable matter from which it is made—be it root, plant, bark, leaf, flower, seed, or fruit. This, in my judgment, is as it should be. A good calisaya bark contains not only quinine but other salts and if you can prove by analysis, quantitive and qualitative that a given fluid preparation contains a full amount of sulph. quinine, but is deficient in other salts, then such a preparation does not represent the bark whatever name it may bear. I believe that spec. calisava truly represents in therapeutic power calisaya bark, and so of the others. Other manufacturers have followed in the footsteps of Lloyd and Merrell, and therefore we can get fluid extracts, normal tinctures, etc., all over this land, made by different makers, and they can be relied on. But let us never forget that the credit for these great improvements belongs in the first place to eclectic investigators. They have, by their investigations, enlarged and enriched to a wonderful extent, our vegetable materia medica.

And now, for the therapeutic application of this enlarged list of improved drugs. Is there any impovement here? We think the improvement is very great.

At the beginning of the present century and along through almost to the last quarter of the century, therapeutics was a very simple thing. You could scarce mention a disease but what there was a stereotyped treatment for it. Diphtheria, dysentery, etc., were treated by rote. There is a good deal of the same thing even Many medical men cannot yet. think of diphtheria without associating with it as a therapeutic measure antitoxin. Quinine with malaria. Phthisis with beechwood creosote, etc. This treatment by rote is unscientific and it has been a failure. You may have three cases of dysentery in one hospital ward. But in each case the type of disease may be so different that the treatment should not be the same, but different to meet the different conditions. And the grand forward advance on therapeutic lines in this country is this movement amongst the advance thinkers in the profession, to pay less attention to names of disease, and more attention to the special conditions in each case, so that we prescribe not for a disease by name, but for a condition. This course I hesitate not to say is both sensible and scientific, and if followed up will relieve medicine from that uncertainty which has been its bane. And here again the lion's share of credit for this great change belongs not to the men who arrogate to themselves the title of regulars, but men outside those lines eclectics and homeopaths. In our own school there are three men whose names will ever stand first as being connected with the advance on the lines we have above indicated. And when we mention these we do not wish to be unfair to other faithful workers. But we say these three men labored and others have emulated their examples and have entered into their labors. These three men I will designate as the three Johns.

John King, M. D. What a remarkable man; a man who would have been a credit to any school and any age. When eclectics were being twitted that they had no writers this earnest laborer in the field of progressive medicine set himself to work to write

His Dispensary has passed through many editions, and it has stirred his followers to earnest effort to lift our indigenous remedies especially to that place in the physicians armamentarium which they deserve, and their labors have met with a success that, could he have lived to see it, would have delighted the heart of this First of the Triumvirate—John King, M. D.

John Uri Lloyd, a student of John King, and a man after his own heart. How earnestly he has labored; a true eclectic in the best sense of the word, and yet not an atom of bigotry in him. How he has sacrificed reputation, comfort, and worked like a slave to give us a better Materia Medica, and as long as physicians love to have good medicines, instruments of precision, even though they pay a good price for them, the name of John Uri Lloyd will be held in remembrance. In the line of a better Materia Medica, I believe there is no man who has done more painstaking work than this Second of the Triumvirate, this man whom physicians delight to honor.

John Milton Scudder, M. D., a worker with King and Lloyd, but on different lines. King and Lloyd worked on the Materia Medica; that was their specialty. Scudder's specialty was in the direction of applied therapeutics. He is gone; but he being gone, yet speaketh, and will continue to speak. I believe no man ever did more or better work in the field of practical therapeutics than this man. If he had done no more than write Specific Medication and Specific Diag-

nosis, those two small books would have been a grand monument sufficient to perpetuate his name. sands of successful physicians to-day swear by these two books, and the general teachings of this third man in the Triumvirate I have named. I can pick out twenty remedies and the light he has thrown on their practical use, all bearing on certainty, against uncertainty in medicine, would be sufficient, if he should be honestly accorded his dues, to make his name famous while medicine is needed for the relief of pain or to overcome dis-All honor to the three!!!

The twentieth century is at our doors. We look over the medical history of the century and we see much to deplore, much that makes sad reading. But the last quarter has witnessed the dawn of a better day. No one can dispute the fact that rapid advancement has been made. Our leaders in every school are falling. Let us take up their mantels and press forward till medicine shall take its place alongs de of its big brother surgery, and it shall be known as the art and science of medicine.

One Paris 'grand dame' is bound that France shall not be depopulated. The Vicomtesee de Rochemaille is 22 years of age, has been married five years and is the mother of 11 boys, of whom the oldest are not quite four years of age. She presented her husband with four pairs of twins in succession and has just topped off with triplets. The children are all sound and healthy.

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A Century of Chemistry,

M. H. LOGAN, PH. G., M. D., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Professor of Chemistry California Medical College

THE birth of modern chemistry may be said to have begun with Lavoisier, whose untimely death took place in 1792 by means of the guillotine, during the French revolution.

Lavoisier recognized the doctrine of conservation of matter, which teaches that ponderable things are indestructable, and that the amount of matter in the universe is absolutely constant and invariable. Without this fundamental postulate no system of science can possibly exist.

Equally as important a proposition is the indestructability of energy. This came to be understood, however, long after Lavoisier's time. About 1840 Joule announced these propositions as absolute and fundamental and recognized the idea that all chemical changes involve redistribution, but no destruction of either matter or energy. This gave an impetus to the study of chemistry.

The examination of combinations in general has led to the establishment of the important general principle that every chemical change, whether of combination or decomposition, is accompanied by the evolution of a definite amount of energy previously existant in the bodies concerned. this principle, Upon 1864 in Berthelot established thermo-chemistry. In 1809 Avogardro propounded his now famous law, determining the relative masses of elemental molecules of bodies and the proportions in which they enter compounds, stated thus: Equal volumes of different gasses at the same temperature and pressure contain the same number of molecules.

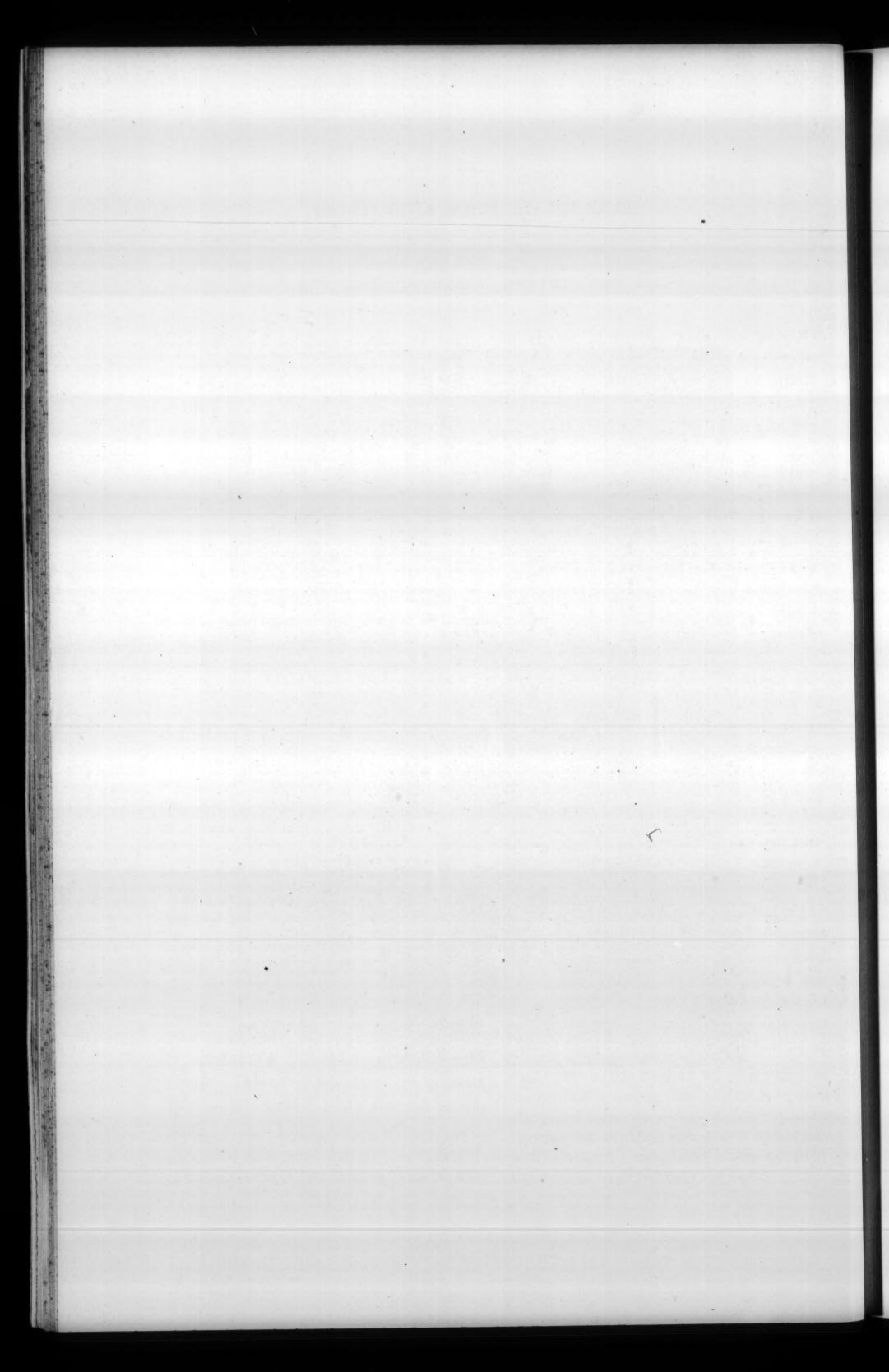
Lord Kelvin later gave us a comparative size for molecules, thus: Imagine a globe of water as large as a football, to be magnified to the size of the earth, and each molecule magnified correspondingly large, each one would be about the size of a football.

The year 1800 saw the establishment of one of the oldest scientific so cieties in the world—the Royal Society of Great Britain. Previous to this the only scientific societies worthy the name were those of mathematics and astronomy.

The father of chemistry in England was Robert Boyle, who flourished during the middle of the seventeenth century. Previous to his time Alchemy, that confused mass of fact, fancy and superstition, held sway, Efforts to transmute base metals into gold, and the discovery of elixer vitæ occupied the entire attention of would-be scientists. White and black magic, witchcraft, love potions, incantations and arts bellum held men's minds. As early as 1784 flashes of intelligence occasionally occur, for it was then that Cavendish showed that water could be formed by uniting the gases hydrogen and oxygen. At that time he published his experimenis on air.



LABORATORY, CALIFORNIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.



Out of the infinite variety of forms and names of things of which the earth is composed, chemists have found only a few different elemental Out of the solid earth, substances. composed of all the numberless rocks and stones and many minerals, the waters below and the air above, and all that profusion of growing vegetation, the animals in infinite variety, even to man, that microcosmic acme of the whole host, chemists have discovered only about eighty simple elemental substances; ten of these are extremely rare, thirty more are quite uncommon, the remainder are our daily companions. In 1837 only fiftyfour of the elements were known. It was about this time that chemists began to ask if the same elements in the definite proportions always same formed the same substance. The question had been partly answered in 1808 by Dalton, in his now indispensible atomic theory, which accounted for multiple combinations. In 1837 the composition of starch and cotton were both found to be C6 H10 O5, or the same elements in the same proportion. It forms at once a large majority of the food for human consumption and the greater part of the clothing. The same paradox occurs between sour milk and grape sugar, having the following formula: C6 H12 O6, or C3 H6 O3. The original atomic theory of Dalton was rearranged to meet this apparent discrepancy by assuming that the same elements may be in constant proportion, but differently arranged, forming what we now recognize as isomerides. But why should elements combine at all? The reason was hinted at in 1800 by Nicholson and Carlisle, continued by Davy and Berzelius, and lastly by Faraday, who announced the law of electrolysis, known by his own name, in which it is ascertained that certain elements seek the negative pole of the battery, and the other, the positive, in electrolysic decomposition of compound bodies. This is a most important law, second only to the atomic theory, for by it we are not only able to understand and arrange all compounds in a methodical manner, but also to predict all possible reactions in the future.

About 1800 Galvini and Volta discovered the voltaic pile. This gave investigators the means of fixing the means of fixing the quality of elements.

A powerful impetus was given to the young science at this time by Liebig, the German savant, and his French colleague, Guy Lussac, who together arranged and systematized organic chemistry. Their methods in the main pertain largely to-day. They showed that all organic compounds were composed of carbon, associated with hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur, but principally of carbon and the elements of water, hydrogen and They also proved that if any oxygen. of these products were burnt in presence of oxygen, that the result would be carbon, dioxide and water, and if nitrogen be present it would be freed. They made the statement that inorganic chemistry was unity between simple elements, and that organic chemistry was the unity between groups of elements acting as simples, and they called it the chemistry of "compound radicals," At about the same date Dumas and Wohler gave independent testimony to the same effect.

During the year 1834 a grand soiree was given at the Tuileries, in Paris. The gardens were lighted by thousands of beautiful white wax candles. Great annoyance was caused by certain irritating fumes and smoky flame emitted. On investigation it was ascertained that the wax was bleached with chlorine. This incident discovered to Dumas the law of substitution—that carbon is capable of displacing hydrogen in any organic compound. This property is extremely important to us to-day, for it gives us that long list of therapeutical products of which chloral, chloroform and iodoform stand out most prominently. Any halogen and many groups of elements have this property in common with chlorine.

In 1859, by means of the spectrum, Bunsen and Kirchoff added two new elements—rubidium and ceaseium. In 1861 Crooks added thallium. In 1863 Reich and Richter added iridium. In 1875 DeBoisbandrau added gallium. In 1879 Nilson added scandium. From 1802 to 1814 Wollaston and Fraunremarkable made discovhofer eries of the bright and black lines crossing the spectral field Hirschel, Miller, Bunsen and Kirchoff added much to these investigations. extreme delicacy of spectrum analysis is shown by the fact that the onemillionth of a millogramme of the metal sodium can be detected. A clean platinum wire burned in a Bunsen flame will show it in the air.

By means of the spectrum Lockyer and Ramsey have recently discovered argon and helium, which very much resemble each other. If not identically the same, they are atmospheric elements. The extreme delicacy of spectrum analysis will be further appreciated when it is shown than those elements are recognized by wave lengths in the spectra which are 587.49 millionths of a millometer in length. Argon and helium very much resemble hydrogen.

In 1898, while investigating liquid air, Professor Ramsey discovered krypton, neon and metargon, companions of argon.

Helium (He), atomic or molecular weight, 4.

Neon (Ne), atomic or molecular weight, 22.

Argon (A), atomic or molecular weight, 40.

Metargon (Au), atomic or molecular weight, 40.

Krypton (Kr), atomic or molecular weight, 80.

These exist in our atmosphere. Gautier has recently discovered hydrogen in the atmosphere. Air is a mixture more complex than suspected. These new gasses are probably inert. The Swedish rare earths contain the following rare elements:

Neodymium, 139.7. Praseodymium, 142.5. Sinarium, 149.1. Godolinium, 155.6. Terbium. 158.8. Erbium, 165.0. Thalium, 169.4. Yeterbium, 171.9.

Possibly at the bottom of this ocean of air, in which the affairs of men are transacted, there is more activity than we know of, slight disturbances of which may account for epidemics that occasionally sweep over the earth, such as la grippe, influenza, pneumonia, etc.

In stellar chemistry the greater number of lines of the spectra of iron, calcium and manganese are wanting in the hotter stars, while some are accompanied by unknown lines. When spectra of certain stars are ranged in order of ascending temperature in the series, there is a progressive disappearance of old and corresponding appearance of new lines, corresponding to disassociation. It seems that disassociation occurs at higher temperature than the laboratory can reach.

Those chemists who labored most industriously to introduce accuracy into experimental estimation for atomic weights were Dalton, Wallaston, Berzelius (who died in 1848), Dumas, Pelouze, DeMargnac and Stas.

The first weighing of gas with accuracy was done by Regnault in 1845. He gave a combing proportion to oxygen of 15.8769, For ordinary use 15.88 is used. The only complete digest of the determination of exact combining power is by Professor F. W. Clarke, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

About 1860 the periodic law was established, stated thus: If the ele-

ments are arranged in the order of the numerical values of their atomic weights, their properties, physical and chemical, vary in a recurrent or periodic manner. Dumas and DeChaucourtois were early investigators of this. Newlands made a scale of it in 1864, and called it the scale of oc-Dr. Oldberg followed him. taves. Newlands showed that elements of the same group occur in a serial order. In 1871 the Royal British Society awarded him the Davy gold medal. In 1869 Mendeleef made thorough investigations in this law. So thoroughly did he exploit periodicity that he prophesied and described yet undiscovered elements. These elements were gallium in Gallia, scandium in Scandinavia, and germanium in Germany. When these new elements were investigated they tallied perfectly with Mendeleef's prophesy. In this extremely interesting labor Myer had a large share.

In 1831 Berzelius, and in 1840 Liebig, announced that alkaloids were ammonia compounds joined to a group of hydro-carbons or carbo-carbates. Wurtz regarded ammonia as a link between organic and inorganic chemistry. This was the origin of the ammonia type, H3N. About 1854 Williamson introduced the marsh gas type, CH4.

To Kekule in 1858 is due the credit of the linkage system. He arranged organic compounds on a chain of Cs, thus: C-C-C, etc. In 1866 Cowper. Brown and Franklin arranged graphic formula as we use them to-day. This perfected the linkage system.

In 1847 Mansfield discovered analine and the benzine series. Benzine C6 H6, Toluene C7 H8, Xylene C8 H10, Cumene C9 H12, Cymene C10 H14, etc. The divisions of fatty and aromatic compounds were described and arranged in 1866. Kekule arranged all the aromatic or phenol compounds on the benzine ring or Without this structural hexagon. formula we could scarcely have the beautiful and extensive field of artificial coloring matter or that grand constellation of synthetic remedies.

Berthelot succeeded in making alcohol form its elements thus: At the temperature of the electric arc carbon and hydrogen combine to form acetylene, C2 H2; adding nascent hydrogene, ethene, C2 H4, is formed; this is dissolved in hot sulphuric acid, forming ethyl sulphonic acid; distill this in water, alcohol appears and sulphuric acid is recovered. If moderate heat be applied to acetylene, it will condense to benzine, and this is the source of all that infinite variety of aromatics commonly called synthetic remedies.

Starting out with water and carbonic acid Berthelot arrived at organic alcohol and its long train of ethers, chloroforms, sodaforms, chlorals, etc.

The building up of complex from simple material has made remarkable progress. Not only the simple alcohols, formic and acetic acids, but more complex vegetable acids, tartaric, citric, salicylic, gallic, cumamic, phenlic, indigo, alizerin, sugar and alkaloids identical with those from plants are now made in the laboratory. Some chemists anticipate penetrating the

citadel of life itself; but no albuminous or proteid substance has yet been made.

In 1766, in the south of France, a statue of Jean Althin was erected at Avignan for the great service to the district in the introduction of rubra tinctoria or nadder root. In 1868 alizarin was obtained from coal tar. Madder is no longer cultivated. At one time England paid one million pounds sterling annually for imported Now chemists make it at madder. home from alizerin. All of the various and magnificent dies known to the highest art are analines, of which mauve was the first. All of the finest and most beautiful fabrics-silk, wool, hair or lace—are dyed with analines. An account of the color industry would alone occupy several large volumes. Carbolic and nitric acids are nearly pure white; mix them, picnic acid results. It is a beautiful yellow dye: Charge the red analine with CH; progressively and with every step a new shade of color is developed.

That amazing list of coal tar synthetics of the chemical pharmacopea is one result of the carbon chemistry. Amongst the familiar compounds are acetanelid, consisting of groups from acetic and carbolic acids and ammonia. Very similar is phenacetine, antipyrine, ammncl, etc. Think of that long list of chemicals used in medicine and surgery, the odors, flavors, colors, food, clothing, building material, etc. It seems that all arts, sciences and manufactories are dominated by chemistry.

With Pasteur came a better understanding of life, growth, death and de-



LOUIS PASTEUR.



JAMES MARION-SIMS



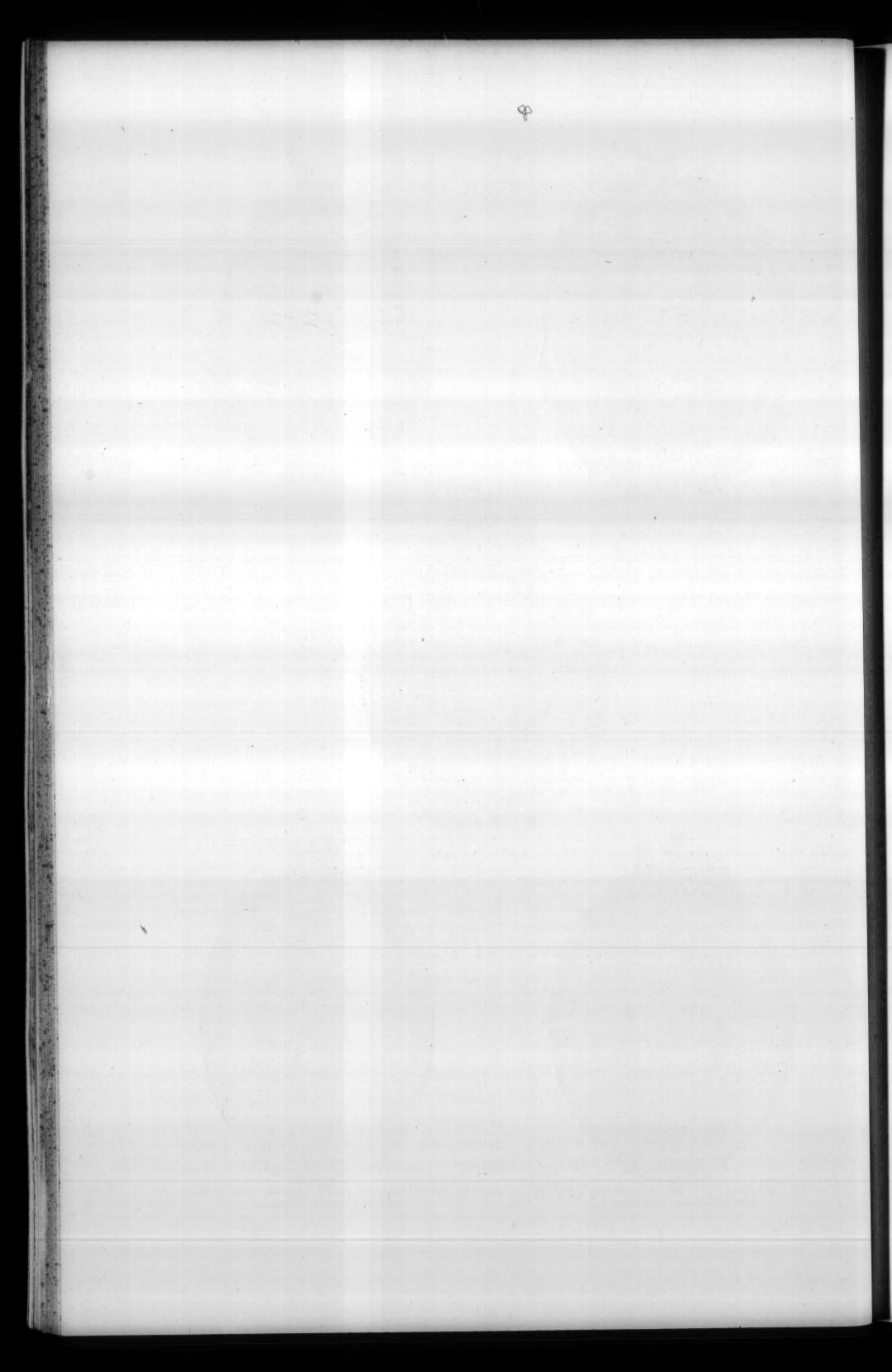
SIR ASTLEY COOPER.



SIR MORRELL MACKENZIE.



SAMUEL DAVID GROSS.



ADVANCEMENT OF MATERIA MEDICA.

23

cay, and organic life processes generally. A scientific man, although not a physician, he is the father of physiological chemistry. He was first to explain and formulate fermentation and putrifaction. The science of wine making, hoary with age, awaited this savant's magnetic wand. showed that sweet fruit juices, composed as they are in part of phosphatic and nitrogenous compounds, in the presence of growing yeast cells, split up into alcohol and carbonic oxide, succinic acid and glycerine; the carbonic oxide escapes as a gas. This occurs between 40 and 80 degrees Farenheit. The yeast cell uses sugar as food. Alcohol and carbonic oxide are excretory products of its life pro-Succinic acid and glycerine are products of metabolism. There are many other kinds of fermentation, notably lactic, butyric, mucous, etc. After disposing of the theory of spontaneous generation, Pasteur established the germ theory of disease. The destructive processes just spoken of seem to be altogether hydrolytic, and it appears that reconstruction is on the same lines, but an enzyme or growing principle must always be present.

space, is of three dimensions. early in this century, polarized light. Pasteur was the first to thoroughly investigate it. Levonleo and Derto restudied it, particularly with reference to organic products, and connected it with hemihedral crystalization.

Joule, in 1848, made the first calculation on the velocity of dispersion of gases, particularly of hydrogen and He found that hydrogen oxygen. moved 6,000 feet per second, much faster than rapid projectiles. Kinetic theory supposes all particles in a gaseous state to be in perpetual motion, with great velocity, so much so that rapid collisions occur. In 1805 Monge and Clourt liquified sulphurous oxide (SO2). This was the first of the kind to be done. Northmore followed by liquifying chlorine. In 1823 Farady and Davy liquified several gases. In 1877 oxygen was liquified at a temperature of minus 218 degrees C. Nitrogen in 1883. May 10, 1898, hydrogen was liquified. It seemed to be the vapor of a very volatile metal. Its boiling point is 238 degrees C, or 35 degrees above the hypothetical absolute 0 degree.

In this short sketch many famous and honorable names must be left out, Stero-chemistry, or chemistry in but glory is none the less due them.

Advancement of Materia Medica and Pharmacy During the Nine teenth Century,

B. STETSON, M. D., OAKLAND, CAL.

Professor of Therapeutics, California Medical College.

THE scope of medical practice at the beginning of the nineteenth century, was very limited as to its materia

medica, as well as the undeveloped state in all its branches.

Great strides mark the progress of

surgery and all the many other branches have bept pace in a relative proportion to their practical importance. While materia medica has not made at any time a startling dash in its advancement, as many of the other branches of the medical profession, however its progress began in the early part of the century and has been of steady growth to the present day.

Thousands of new remedial agents have been introduced and have been found worthy of preservation, while possibly as many more, after due consideration have fallen into disuse.

Those remedies which constituted the materia medica at the beginning of the century, have been for many years out of general use and others, more valuable and less harmful have taken their place.

The crude manner in which remedies were furnished for use, has also under gone a great change. Pharmacy, which was almost unknown at the beginning of the century, has now developed into an art, which removes many of the obstacles which confronted the early practitioner.

The use of infusions, decotcions and bulky powders, of old dry drugs, many of them, inert of medical value, having been kept in the drug shop for years and many having lost their medicinal value in the process of drying, or having been gathered during that time of year when but little active medicinal qualities are in the part of the plant used, could only result in dissatisfaction to patient and physician. So it became a common belief that

medicine was not certain, and when our men began the use of their "specific" medicines, they were ridiculed and designated as "quacks," by men who in their ignorance, believed that the ecletics claimed to possess "cure alls."

All this has been overcome by the pharmacist, who has replaced those unreliable products, by fluid extracts, normal tinctures, and specific medicines, which are made from green or recently dried drugs. These preparations are of uniform strength, representing a definite quantity of the active principles of the drug, the resinoids and alkaloids having taken the place of the old bulky powders of former days, and being also of definite strength and reliable. The parts used are gathered at the proper season, carefully dried to such a degree as has been scientifically determined and a sufficient quantity used to yield a resulting product of definite strength.

To this great advance and improvement in pharmacy, the therapeutist owes much of his achieved success.

In the early part of the century, direct medication was unknown and and the administration of remedies was looked upon with much uncertainty; but with the advantage of having remedies of definite strength, the therepeutist has had the opportunity to give much of his time to the study of pathological conditions of disease, and associate them with the physiological action of drugs, thereby advancing the practice of medicine from that of uncertainty to certainty.

A rational and effective adjunct to the treatment of

Affections

OF THE

Urinary Organs

FORMULA

Maizenic Acid	d (from)	fresh Con	rn Silk)	-			1-10 gr.
Avenine	-	-	-	-	-		$1-65 \ gr.$
Saw Palmetto	(fresh I	Berries)	-	-		-	15 gr.
Ol Santal Flo	wus			-		-	3 min.

Corn Silk was originally used as a domestic remedy in France for retention of urine, strangury and cystitis, but since its recognition by the Medical Profession its sphere of utility has been enlarged, and it is now used not only in the above cases, but also after operations on the bladder, in renal colic, prostatitis, gonorrhea and vesical catarrh.

In the preparation of Maizavena we use a definite amount of Maizenic Acid, which is obtained from fresh corn silk, and physicians may rely upon the preparation containing the proportion of this active principle represented in the formula.

Avenine is the active principle of Avena Sativa, or common oats. It is highly recommended in neurasthenia, in impotence, and in depressed conditions of the nervous system, in which a nerve tonic is indicated—it is of special value, therefore in cases where there is or has been a drain upon the system, as in Prostatorrhea or Gleet.

OI Santal Flavus possesses diuretic and balsamic properties, which render it of utility in cystitis and specific urethritis, and in such cases it is now generally preferred to its more ancient congener Balsam Copaiba.

Saw Palmetto can not be classed as a new drug, but a reliable preparation of it is not always available—it is therefore important that physicians who expect good results from Saw Palmetto should specify the preparations of the drug made from fresh berries.

The fresh berries of the Saw Palmetto exert a soothing effect on the vesical and urethral mucous membranes, diminish prostatic irritation, and hence have a wide range of usefulness in these affections of the genito-urinary tract, characterized by catarrhal conditions accompanied by active or passive congestion.

> A GUARANTEE OF EXCELLENCE

This preparation is original with, and is alone prepared by The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co. Its well deserved reputation is based upon the exhibition of the Merrell product in the practice of leading physicians. To avoid disappointment, therefore, physicians are requested to see that their pareceive exactly what is prescribed, and not some unreliable substitute.

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ODOZEN

Chemical Formula $C_6H_2I_2$ $\begin{cases} C & O & O & C & H_2 \\ O & N_2 \end{cases}$

IODOZEN—an iodine derivative of methyl salicylate (true oil of wintergreen). It has an agreeable odor, is non-irritant, and combines the antiseptic, discutient, alterative and absorbent qualities of iodoform without any of its characteristic disadvantages.

The iodine being liberated very slowly in the presence of heat and moisture, no toxic

effects may be apprehended.

The density of Iodozen is less than that of iodoform, hence a given quality will cover a larger surface; it is, therefore, more economical.

Iodozen is absorbed slowly and adheres to sores and mucous membranes for a consid-

erable period, and in the meantime exerts a protective as well as antiseptic effect.

These qualities place Iodozen in the front rank of antiseptic applications in the treatment of aural, venereal and cutaneous diseases, in minor surgery and catarrhal affections of the uterus and nasal mucous membranes.

Iodozen, when mixed with powdered boracic acid in the proportion of 5 to 10 per cent and used by insufflation, is of value in post-nasal catarrh and ulcerated conditions of the throat, but in specific lesions it is advisable to apply Iodozen pure, in order to produce the necessary antiseptic impression.

A useful dusting powder for the chafing of infants is made by combining Iodozen. 5 per cent with powdered starch—in erysipelas, Iodozen may be advantageously applied to

the inflamed surface undiluted.

Combined with vaseline or lanoline, Iodozen forms an ointment of general utility as a healing application, and for the relief of pruritis ani and vulva, hemorrhoids, prostatic irritation and gonorrhea, in which affection it may be used as an injection.

Additional therapeutic applications:

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Eczema of auditory canal Excoriations Enlarged Spleen Goitre Hemorrhoids Impetigo Irritation of the Skin Ozœna Otorrhœa Post-operative wounds of nasal cavities Pemphigus

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Prurigo Suppurating lupus Suppurating buboes Scrofuloderma Sycosis Sun-burn Septal ulceration syphilitic or traumatic Tinea tonsurans Ulcerated surfaces Urticaria Varicose ulcers Wounds

IODOZEN is put up in one ounce vials.

IOD IZEN OINTMENT in one ounce collapsible tubes, and in screw top jars in quantities to suit.

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A Review and Digest MEDICINE and SURGERY.

Gonorrhea as a Sociological Danger.

After many years of experience with this disease the medical profession, or at least a very respectable proportion of it, have came at last to regard gon. orrheal infection in a serious light. In fact the best authorities hold gonorrhea the most serious in its consequences of all the venereal diseases to which man is subject, not excepting syphilis. This is a great change over the usual views held out a few years ago, and the laity have not yet been educated up to the point of recognizing the farreaching results of a case of "clap." With them it is too often looked on as nothing more to be dreaded than an acute coryza—disagreeable and inconvenient but possessing no other influence upon the life history of the individual or his family. It is needless to say that until this light and flippant view of the disease is modified in the minds of the public by a knowledge of the ill consequences which too often follow in the train of gonorrhea that but little can be done to suppress its dissemination. Did it inspire the same dread in the minds of men as does syphilis, for instance, it is safe to say that from being the most frequent disease encountered, with the possible exception of measles it would be rapidly relegated to a lower position on the list of human ailments.

As long as the evil effects were thought to be mainly confined to the male, such as epididimitis, prostatitis disease of ejaculatory ducts, rheumtism, impotence, sterility, sexual neurasthenia, etc, etc., the results were bad enough, but since gynecologists have told us the enormous proportion of cases which come under their care as a consequence of gonorrheal infection the disease assumes the position of a veritable "sociological danger," as Prof. Neisser has termed it.

The fact that an innocent woman may become infected from her husband, who happens to be suffering at the time of marriage from a chronic posterior urethritis, the presence of which he may actually have overlooked, entailing upon her, perhaps, a life long invalidism as the consequence, the responsibility for which is sufficient to sober the individual who looks on a specific urethritis as a matter for jocular remark.

The role played by the gonicocus in the production of female disorders is such as to astonish any one who has not kept up with comparatively recent investigations in gynecological work. Quoting from Prof. Neisser:

"The most severe and most frequent disturbances, if not the most dangerous, are those which arise when the inflammation reaches the serous covering of the ovaries, the uterus and its adnexa, either directly or by way of the tubes. These affections cause the swarm of women who flock to the gynecologist and to the water cures to get rid of their ever recurring painful menstrual disturbances, colicky stacks, and neurasthenical, hysterical accompaniments. These cause the

chronic cachexias and render their subjects unfit for work, for all duties so necessary for themselves, their families, and the social order, and represent the worst sequelae of gonor-rhea in women. Mal-positions and fixation of the uterus, another potent factor in sterility, are also caused by this form of the disease. When the gonorrheal affection has once past the cervix, when the sad sequel of symptoms barely touched upon above has taken place, medical help, medical salvation is not thought of."

In view of the present status of this' question, it is certainly the duty of medical men to disabuse the public mind of any preconceived ideas concerning the ephemeral character of a gonorrheal infection; particularly is this true as regards the young man who is desirous of a prompt cure in order that he may assume the responsibilities of matrimony. Such an authority as Lydston holds gonorrhea to be the most dangerous of the venereal diseases, "as by the medium of its sequels and complications it causes more deaths than syphilis. By comparison chanchroid is benign. Subtract the evil effects of gonorrhea from human ills and the resulting increase in human longevity and happiness would be surprising." In fact, the individual who passes through life without a gonorrrheal infection may consider himself as having happily escaped directly and indirectly, a not inconsiderable proportion to which flesh is heir.—N. C. Medical Journal.

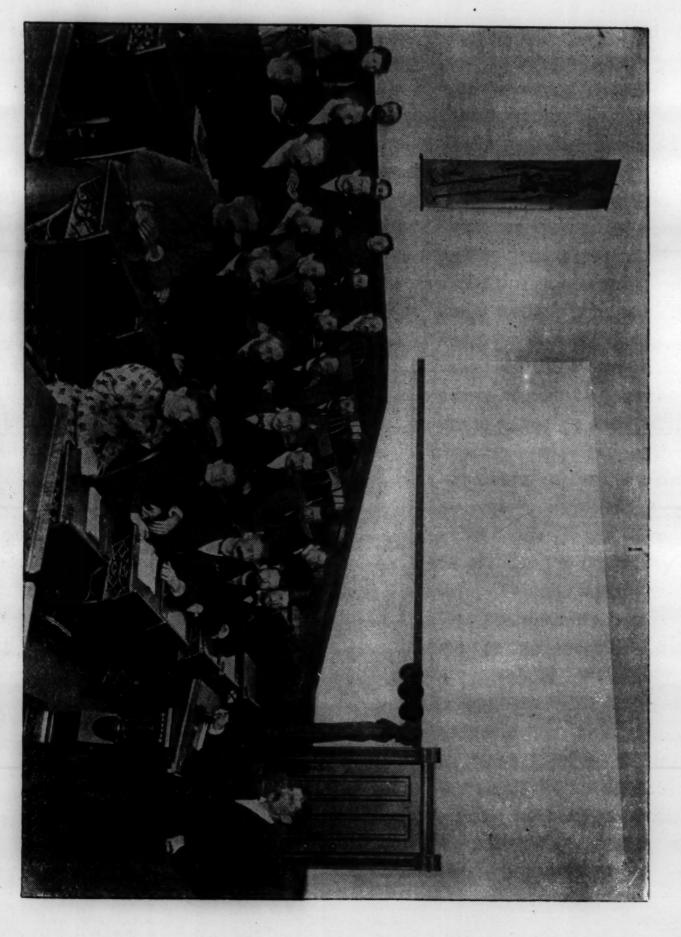
Artificial Impregnation.

The French novel, in which the central theme of the story devolved upon an act of artificial impregnation by a syringe, seems to be finding an echo in some recent achieve ents of veterinary science. The artificial impregnation of mares is now becoming a common expedient through the encapsulation of the seminal fluid of the horse. It has been found that under pr per precautions the spermatozoa have a long vitality, and that a capsule containing them can be used efficaciously. This is suggestive experiment. To be the son of a gun was bad enough, but to acknowledge a capsule for a progenitor would soon be fatal to the pride of pedigree. Med. Age.

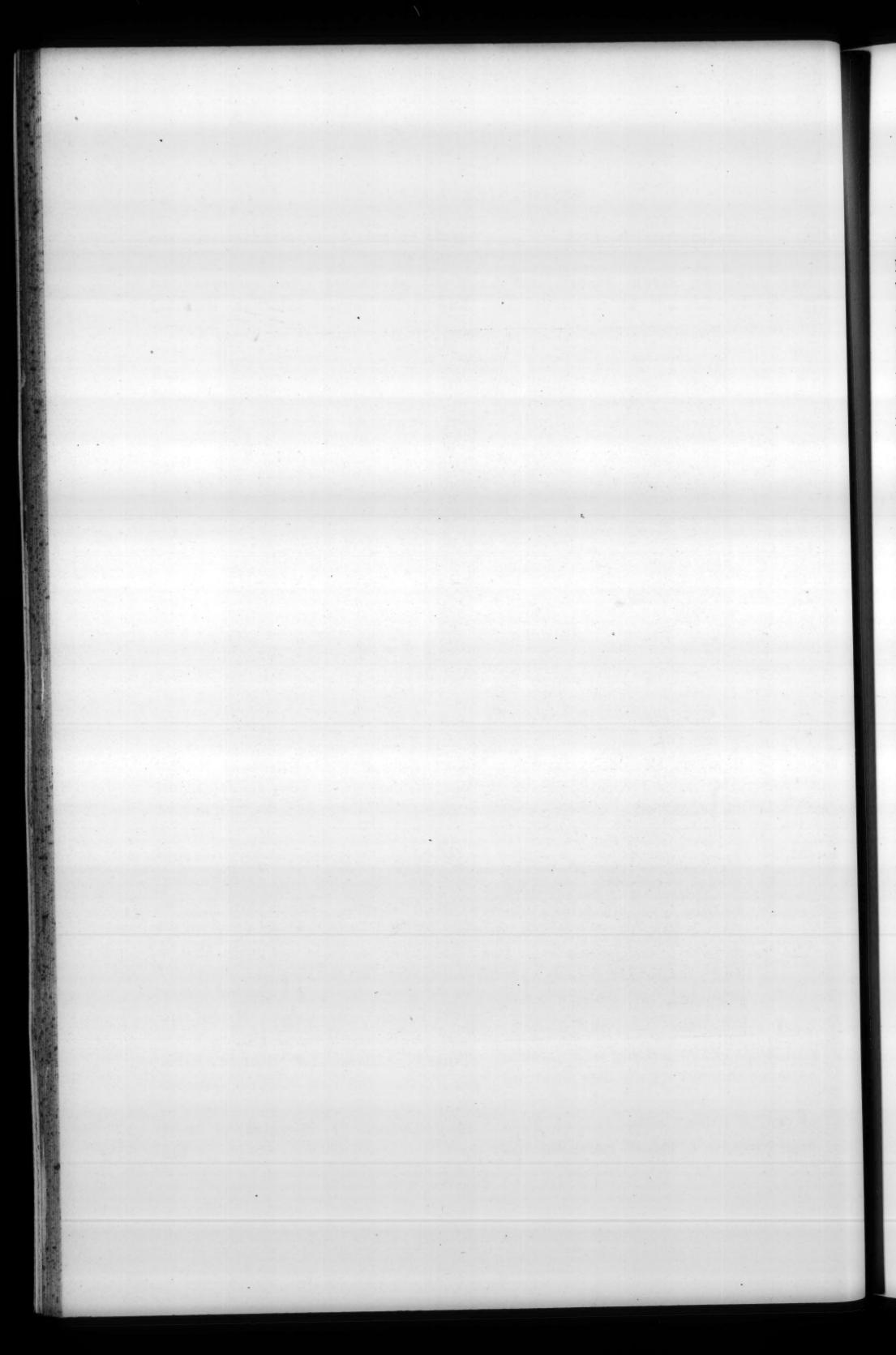
Convulsions in Children.

In a paper appearing in a recent issue of the British Med. Journal, Drs. Gossage and Coutts tersely describe the treatment of convulsions as follows:

"All that is necessary during an attack of convulsions in most cases is to loosen the clothing about the neck, chest and abdomen, and to lay the child on its back with the head slightly raised until it recovers consciousness from the fit and the subsequent drowsiness. The placing of the child in a hot bath, as is such a common practice, probably does no harm, and if the child be in feeble health it may be advantageous to use a mustard bath,



LECTURE ROOM, CALIFORNIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.



which has decided stimulating properties. Cases, however, where the unconsciousness is unduly profound and prolonged, and especially if with this further fits are associated, require more active measures. Chloroform inhalation is the most efficacious of these, and profound unconsciousness is no bar to its employment, recovery from the anesthetic being usually accompanied by regain of consciousness. The inhalation of chloroform may be replaced, or in severe cases followed, by the rectal injection of chloral in doses of 3 gr. to an infant of six months, to which 2 or 3 gr. of potassium bromide can be added if desired. Some authorities have recommended the inhalation of nitrite of amyl in one minim doses, and Eustace Smith praises the hypodermic injection of morphine in doses of 1-24 gr. to an infant of six months, and says that it can be repeated in the course of half an hour. Any local irritation which may be regarded as an exciting cause of the fit calls for appropriate treatment."

Danger from Household Pets.

The freedom premitted birds, dogs, cats, and other household pets is astonishing. The manner in which they are constantly kept in our living, dining and sleeping rooms, and the way in which they are carressed by children and adults is occasionally disgusting to people of true refinement, and always deplorable to the thoughtful physician, The canary and parrot are

accustomed to the brightest and most cheerful spet in my lady's boudoir; the Angora cat and the poodle, pug, or other cur have the freedom of many houses. It is the more astounding that it is not among the poorer classes that this abuse is most prevalent, but amidst homes of wealth and presumable intelligence and refinement.

We are not disputing that the mouths of some well kept dogs might be more fitted to the kisses of our daughters than the mouths of some men, but that does not help the dog's case any.

What are the medical practitioners in these families where the harboring of such animals is the custom advising their patients in this respect? We know that all these "cleanly" pets are guilty of the most disgusting practis s even when healthy, and are subject to some of the most filthy and fatal diseases. Yet our children fondle and caress them unhindered.

Diphtheria is a common disease among cats. Rabies, suddenly developing, is frequent with dogs. Birds are frequently the victims of consumption. Other diseases of skin, bowels, and hair may easily be transmitted to the human being by contact with the animal. We believe a word of warning is needed.—Med. World.

Look at our premium offers. These premiums cost us time and money to secure, but we spare neither when we we think we can improve the JOURNAL and help our friends.

College, Alumni. Personal

Dr. S. G. Bransford, '97, is taking post-graduate work at the Marion-Sims Medical College, St. Louis, Mo. He will spend his Christmas vacation in special hospital work.

Dr. C. E. Bonesteel, '87, has removed from Santa Cruz to Petaluma.

Dr. W. H. Horsley, '00, has located at Valley Ford, Sonoma county. This is a very prosperous farming community and should prove a fortunate choice.

Dr. O. S. Laws, of Los Angeles, has been seriously it with la grippe. We are glad to say that he is recovered, and our readers will have some articles from him in the near future. When a man of Dr. Law's age can find time to contribute so much to the Journal, it should inspire the younger men to do more along original lines.

Dr. L. A. Alvey, '96, has established offices at 278 O'Farrell street, and is prospering.

Dr. G, W. Harvey, '94, is located at Watsonville and promises us some good articles as soon as he is settled in his new home.

Dr. J. W. Huckins, '86, was down from Vallejo recently. He reports plenty business and general prosperity.

Dr. W. K. Doherty, '80, has removed from Byron to the corner of Twentyfourth and York street, this city.

Dr. D. D. Briggs sent in his subscriptionfrom Occidental this month. In this connection we may say that our subscription list is assuming such proportions that we contemplate increasing our issue. This is certainly encouraging and we feel that it is an indication that our journal is appreciated. We invite comparison with any other journal published in the West at the same or larger subscription price.

We are glad to say that Dr. D. Maclean has recovered from a severe attack of la grippe. The recent extremely cold weather has been particularly hard on the elderly people.

Dr. R. A. Cranston, '97, has been one of the sufferers from the light form of influenza now so prevalent. He will leave soon for Bakersfield, where he is interested in oil lands.

Timely Topics.

Soluble Perles

We are indepted to the French for the suggestion of this most desirable method of exhibiting oils and other drugs which are apt to produce nausea, or are otherwise unpleasant in administration. Our soluble perles are manufactured by experts with machinery of special design, and are the best representatives of this form of medication, either of foreign or domestic manufacture.

Apiol, green, 5 min.; Colchicine Methyl Salicylate, Colchicine, 1-250 gr.; Methyl Salicylate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ min.; Creosote (Beechwood), $\frac{1}{2}$ min.; Creosote (Beechwood), 1 min.; Creosote (Beechwood), 2 min.; Cod Liver Oil and Creosote, Cod Liver Oil, 4 min. Creosote

(Beechwood), 1 min.; Cubeb Compound, composed of Oleoresin Cubeb, Oils of Santal and Gaultheria, Balsam Copaiba and Venice Turpentine; Pine Tar, purified, 5 min.; Santal Oil, 5 min.; Saw Palmetto and Santal Oils, each $2\frac{1}{2}$ min.; Tar and Creosote, Pine Tar, 4 min.; Creosote (Beechwood), 1 min.; Turpentine, rectified, 5 min.

Genitone (Merrell) Utero Tonic Cordial.

K		
Hydrastis	Canadensis .	Gr.v
Viburni Pr	unifolu	Gr.viii
Anemonæ 1	Pulsatillæ	Gr.ii
Passifloræ	Incarnatæ	Gr.vi
Senecionis	Aurei	Gr.v
Cordialis A	romaticæ	Ad3i

Dosh—One or two teaspoonfuls repeated as often as required; for a tonic effect three times daily is generally sufficient, while in threatened abortion, functional dysmenorrhœa and ovaritis it is administered more frequently.

THERAPY

With special reference to the action of its several ingredients on the female reproductive system.

Hydrastis Canadensis (Golden Seal).

To Prof. Schatz is due the discovery that hydrastine causes contraction of the muscular coats of the arteries, without initiating contractions of muscular fibres elsewhere, and the use of this alkaloid in fibromata, subinvolution and hemorrhagic endometritis, is due to this property. yellow alkaloid, berberine, acting as a tonic to the muscular fibres of the uterus and other organs. Generally speaking hydrastis is indicated in all forms of hemorrhage from the uterus, and by its effect in causing arterial contraction, and thereby diminishing the blood supply, morbid uterine growths are frequently removed. Hydrastis also exerts a beneficial influence on catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes, and is of value in leucorrhea and erosions of the cervix; in such cases the topical use of Hydrastis may be conjoined with its internal administration.

Viburnum Prunifolium (Black Haw).

The anti-spasmodic and sedative action of Viburnum Prunifolium renders it of special value in threatened miscarriage, in overcoming habitual abortion, and for preventing induced miscarriage, provided the membranes are intact. It is also prescribed with good success in post-partum hemorrhage, in controlling afterpains as an aid to normal involution and for functional dysmenorrhea.

Anemone Pulsatilla (Pulsatilla).

This drug is recommended in reflex nervous affections due to menstral derangements, and has been advantageously prescribed in functional amenorrhea, neuralgic dysmenorrhea, ovaritis, and to aid the action of topical remedies in leucorrhea.

Pulsatilla is also prescribed in "milk leg" and suppression of the menses from cold.

Passiflora Incarnata (Passion Flower).

The range of application of this remedy in derangement of the female reproductive organs is in those conditions characterized by nervous irritation, spasms and pain, and hence it is indicated in ovaritis, ovarian neuralgia, functional dysmenorrhea, and in the nervous manifestations and restlessness occurring during pregnacy.

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> CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL, 1422 Folsom Street,

8an Francisco,

California

Editorial.

The Twentieth Century.

Happy New Year, and what do you think of our Twentieth Century Edition? We want your candid opinion, praise or censure.

This issue has required a great deal of time, money and hard work, not from the editor alone, but from our able contributors. We take this opportunity of thanking all who have helped us to make this issue what it is.

We have set a high standard for this year and we will try to continue to give our readers the best journal in the country for the money. There will be forty pages of solid reading throughout the year.

Good practical articles and reports from Western men, and the best extracts from Eastern and foreign journals will occupy the first section. Then short, crisp selections from our exchanges, under the head of "Review and Digest" will be served up for the busy doctor who never has time to read the longer articles.

A new feature will be the departments of Gynæcology, Surgery, Electro-Therapeutics, and Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat under the immediate charge of competent men who are devoting special attention to these subjects.

The editor's section will be somewhat of a departure from the usual editorial work. We believe that a little relaxation from the customary style will be appreciated, and so we will seek to make our editorials bright and more in the style of direct conversation. Doctors need a "talking to" as well as others sometimes, but we will seek to make these "talks" as impersonal as possible.

"Alumni and Personal" will be continued as in the past, and we especially solicit items concerning the physicians on this coast.

"Book Notes" will be simply our honest opinion of the latest medical works sent us by the publishers. All books reviewed in this journal may be examined by prospective purchasers at the editor's office.

Special notices, society meetings, letters and the Maclean Hospital report will be found following "Book Notes." We will gladly insert in this section any notice of locations wanted or for sale.

The concluding pages will be devoted to clinical reports on the use of

new pharmaceutical products the which are advertised so extensively in our journal. Here also will be found all matter relating to the firms which support the Journal. The average physician fells into the habit of prescribing according to the so-called "authorities" There are many new and pleasant combinations which he knows very little about. We will seek, through clinical reports, to furnish reliable information on some of the best of these preparations each month.

And so the Journal will be made up. We want it to be distinctly an eclectic journal giving the best of everything from all sources. We want original ideas. We have subscribers in every state and of every persuasion; we believe that we represent the best system of medicine, but we do not believe that the distinction of any 'ism or 'pathy will survive.

The younger generation is more broadly educated and every graduate of a modern medical college knows something of the teachings of other schools.

Thus the lines of distinction are gradually peing obliterated and we trust that when the twenty-first century dawns and the editor of the California Medical Journal then reviews the twentieth century, that there will be no more "schools" of medicine, but that the teachings of that day may be broad and eclectic in the sense that a modified form of every system will then be taught in every college, leaving the graduate

free to use what he considers the best.

That is true eclecticism and the kind that we stand for and represent. All men will never travel the same road, but "specific medication," based on physiological action of drugs will be the foundation of twentieth century practice, and the eclectic system of medicine, in a modified form perhaps, will survive long after the word "Eclectic" as applied to a "school" shall have become obsolete. older eclectics were reformers, but the reform has been accomplished. The work in future must not be directed against any particular practice of others, but every effort should be made to impro.e our knowledge of the physiological action of drugs and to discover the special indications for each remedy. Unless our men take the lead in this research and put their discoveries on record in their medical journals, our school will soon have no distinction and the work done in the past will be forgotten.

So we offer the California Medical Journal to you as a medium for the presentation of your ideas and discoveries. No manuscripts will be returned, whether rejected or not. Therefore contributors should make and retain a copy. We will give you the largest, the best and the cheapest journal west of Chicago, devoted entirely to medicine and surgery. It is an experiment. Will you help to make it a success by subscribing NOW and contributing reports of your work in future?

Again :- HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Book Rotes.

ALL BOOKS reviewed in these columns may be examined by prospective purchasers, at the Journal Editorial rooms from 10 to 12 daily, within thirty days of the appearance of the review. We invite students to examine these publications. Publishers will please notify us of the net price of all books.

The Tale of a Field Hospital by Frederick Treves, Late Consulting Surgeon with H. M. troops in South Africa, etc. Publishers: Cassell & Co., Lt'd., London, Paris, New York and Melbourne.

This little souvenir is printed on fine quality paper and bound in flexible covers. It is well illustrated with cuts made from original photographs and is ornamental. The work of the publishers has been well done.

We cannot say however that the book is of special interest to physicians, as the aim of the author seems to have been rather to make a narrative, than to furnish the profession with any exact facts concerning the British hospital service. As a narrative it is just fairly good. The pathos seems forced and humor is entirely lacking. We cannot understand why the book was ever written.

Physician's Visiting List for 1901. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

For fifty years this visiting list has been the favorite of the American physician. It deserves its popularity, for within its handsome Morocco-bound covers may be found all sorts of valuable information, besides the large number of pages for records of every event that the physician cares to

make note of. The form of the book is the same as formerly and it would be hard to improve upon the arrangement.

It is for sale by all booksellers and druggists.

Suggestions in the Cure of Disease and the Correction of Vice, by Geo. C. Pitzer, M. D., Principal of the St. Louis School of Suggestive Therepeutics, Medical Electricity, etc. Price \$1.00, address Author Los Angeles, Cal.

We are willing to forgive a little brag on the part of any medical au thor who finds that his book is a "seller," if his work at the tender age of two years can reach its fifth edition, as Dr. Pitzer's "Suggestion" has.

This book is not an infant that comes to us suffocating in the swaddling clothes of medical erudition, so soon to be shelved in the tomb of still-born prodigies, but comes full of life and vigor, a manly honest-spoken little fellow to vindicate that indeed "Suggestion" moves the world.

The book gives a clear conception of Hypnotism, showing the power of auto-suggestion to the sufferer and pointing out a professional exercise of therapeutic suggestion to the physician.

The author endorses the proposition as enunciated by Thomas Jay Hudson, of objective and subjective mind. The latter being constantly amenable to the power of suggestion.

While Hypnotism is of special interest to the medical faculty, and is destined perhaps to be the sovereign anaesthetic of the near future, still, to the great mass of people the subject

is one of ystery, associating it as they do, with Divine Healing, Christian Science and the like, whose advocates present to the world what little suggestive power they may have as a miraculous panacea for all ills.

It is a book for everybody and everybody ought to read it. To condemn Hypnotism, without investigation, is bigotry.

A Compend of Diseases of the Skin, by J.F. Schamberg, A. B., M. D. Second edition Revised and Enlarged with 100 Illustrations. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia. Price 80 cents.

A very concise and well arranged little book which should prove of value to the student. The practitioner who cannot devote extensive study to every case, will find in this little book all practical information for making a correct diagnosis and the treatment which has proven most valuable. The illustrations are better than are usually found in books of this size and price.

Eclectic Materia Medica and Therapeutics; by Finley Ellingwood, M. D. Royal octavo; 700 pages. Price, \$5 cloth; \$6 law sheep. Published by Finley Ellingwood, M. D., 103 State St., Chicago.

This is the best work published on American materia medica. We have arrived at this conclusion after a careful comparison with the older works. In arrangement, simplicity, and conciseness, Dr. Ellingwood has surpassed all other writers of our school.

Especially commendable is the department of therapeutics. With this book alone, the inexperienced graduate could practice successful specific medication.

The author has confined himself to the American materia medica, and as true eclectics believe it is best suited to American diseases, the book should be in the hands of every student, whether in college or out, Too many physicians give up the study of materia medica when their lectures are ended. We need more men who remain students always. This book will help you to farther investigation and farther seeking after specific conditions and the remedies which will meet them. If eclecticism is to survive it must advance and the materia medica must be enlarged. Read this latest book, find out all that we now have and resolve to add to lt.

Deformities, a Text Book on Orthopædic Surgery, by Edward J. Farnum, M. D., Prof. Orthopædic and Clinical Surgery, Bennett Medical College; attending surgeon Cook County Hospital, Chicago Baptist Hospital, Bennett Hospital, and West Chicago Hospital; President of National Eclectic Medical Association; Illinois State Eclectic Med. Society; Chicago Eclectic Medical and Surgical Society; Etc. Published by Chicago Medical Press Company. Price, cloth, \$5,00.

This superb volume of nearly si hundred pages, printed, illustrated and bound in the highest style of the art, has now been adopted in all the leading American colleges as a text book on orthopædics. It has been used in the California Medical College for nearly two years and has given general satisfaction.

The subjects are dealt with in such a clear and comprehensive manner,

and the language is such as to make the book interesting reading, even to one who is not giving any special attention to this line of work.

There is no physician, however, who is not called upon at some time to treat or prevent a deformity, and all should have a work giving full details of etiology, pathology or morbid anatomy, symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis, and most modern treatment. It is a well known fact that many deformities might be prevented if the real conditions were recognized early. most cases deformity is Nature's attempt at a cure. If we can assist Nature in her work and avoid the deformity, we will have done a good service, not only to the patient but to future generations

Books on general surgery do not give sufficient space to orthopædics, as every man knows who has ever had occasion to refer to them; but the physician who has Prof. Farnum's treatise, with its full, modern and complete description of every variety of deformity, congenital and acquired, with beautiful drawings and plates illustrating cases and appliances, is fitted to properly diagnose and treat these cases, with credit and profit to himself, instead of sending patients to others.

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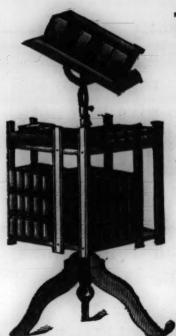
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The California Medical College has been teaching students for twenty years, and we are desirous of making a record of the success or failure of its graduates. We ask each graduate to send to the Dean a personal history of his position, medical, social and political. D. Maclean, M. D., Dean,

Donohoe Building, San Francisco.

John C. Levis, M. D., West Bridge-"I have used water, Pa., says: Celerina in my own case for insomnia. Among all the hypnotic preparations and nerve tonics, it stands justly preeminent. Several persons are now using it and report that no preparation has given such permanent and prompt relief. In a general practice of more than half a century, this is perhaps the first public testimony I have offered. Celerina is the very best nerve tonic now offered to the profession, and can not be too highly recommended. To those wanting a nerve stimulant it will be just the remedy.



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This work has met with a reception probably never before accorded to any eclectic publication. Not only in our own school of medicine, but in the regular and homoeopathic schools. It is truly

A GREAT WORK. IT IS LIKE NO OTHER BOOK.

It is adopted as the Text Book on Therapeutics in all Eclectic Colleges, and is now quoted by all writers as among the highest of authorities.

It makes a successful practitioner of the young doctor from the first day of his practice.

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Publisher's Motes.

Rectitis Operation Advised and Refused.

Alonzo H-, age 43, American, entered hospital June 1st, 1900. Diagnosis, Rectitis. Case of Dr. S ... The patient said that for three years he had been troubled greatly with constipation, so much so that all medicine that he employed would have at best, very unsatisfactory results, so that finally he had to resort to enemas. The long continued use of this treatment had produced rectitis. He said that with the last six months he had been passing with his stools large quantities of mucus, containing considerable blood, attended with severe pain.

The general symptoms presenting at the time of my first examination were: Constant nausea, and sensations of burning in the rectum, with a constant desire for stool, with a frequent attacks of tenesmus, often so severe as to cause a prolapse of the mucous membrane. The stools were with occasional hardened faeces, scybula from the distended colon. They caused intense pain, especially when the mass reached the rectum. Constant symptoms of nausea, being more especially marked during the tenesmus. He also suffered with headache, feverishness and malsise; he had frequent attacks of strangury and involuntary urination. So severe was his condition that I advised an operation. This he would only agree to after my having exhausted every other treatment. Consequently I determined to employ bovinine.

His secretions were regulated, and the nurse instructed to give him nothing but bovinine and milk, a wine glass full every three hours. The rectum was irrigated three times a day with Thiersch's solution, followed by bovinine—Thiersch injections. From the very first he experienced great relief.

On the 7th the mucus and blood had decreased greatly in quantity; headache and feverishness had ceased and he felt a great deal stronger. The tenesmus was less frequent and severe. Bovinine pure as an injection was now substituted for the bovinine—Thiersch being employed three times a day as before.

On the 15th he continued to show a decided improvement. The nausua and sensations of burning in the rectum having entirely disappeared, and for two days there had been no tenesmus, and for five days no prolapse of the mucous membrane. The stools at this time were small in quanity and semi-liquid, and for a week there had been no involuntary urination. Treatment continued.

On the 21st the patient said he felt well and strong, and was allowed to get up and move about. The rectal injections were employed now twice every 24 hours.

On the 27th, a careful examination of the rectum showed it to be entirely healed and in a healthy condition.

On the 28th, he was discharged, cured. T. J. Biggs, M. D.,
Stamford, Conn.

Aperitivum Mite Worden

A palatable combination of Senna, Buckthorn and Rochelle Salts with Aromatics, especially adapted for infants and young children. Mild purgative without gripin tendencies. Mild sedative witnout narcotics of any kind.

Cascaroma

(Ext. F). Rhamaus Pursh, saccharinat. Worden)

A palatable and effective preparation of Rhamnus Purshiana bark, strength of U.S. P. Fluid Extract Made from the select bark with the bitter principle disguised not removed.

Properties:—Tonic laxative, peristaltic, carminative.

Indications—Habitual constipation, atonic conditions of the intestines, impaired portal circulation.

N. B.—Always administer Cascaria Preparations liberally diluted.

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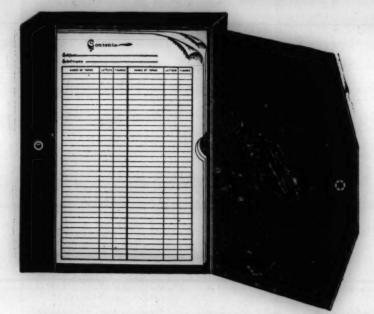
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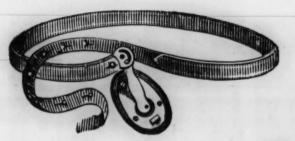
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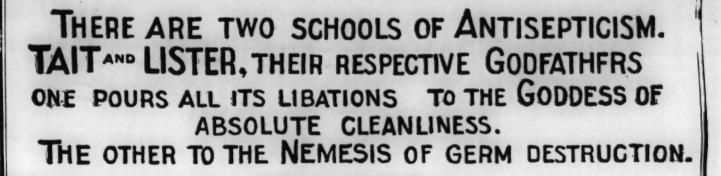
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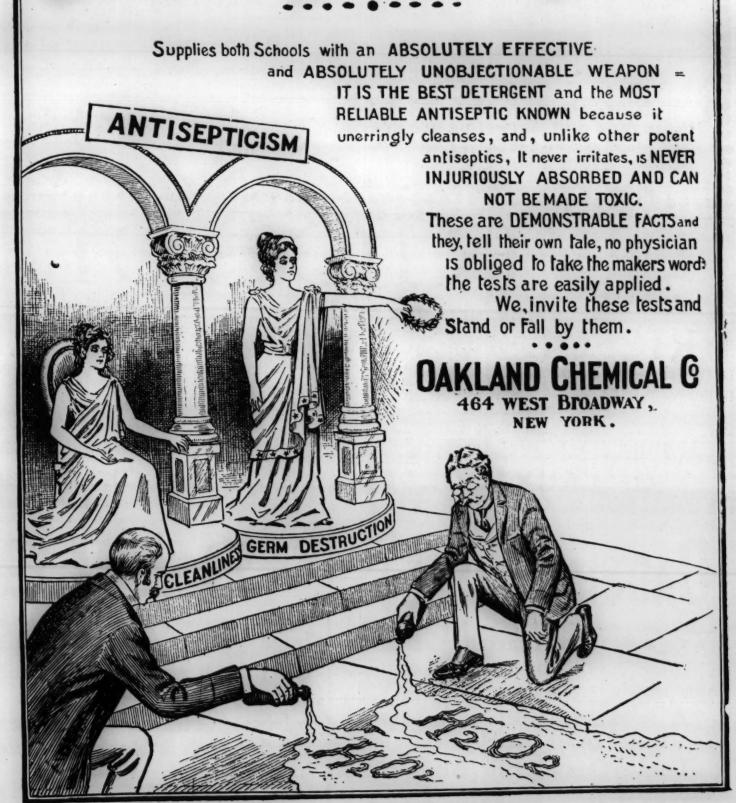
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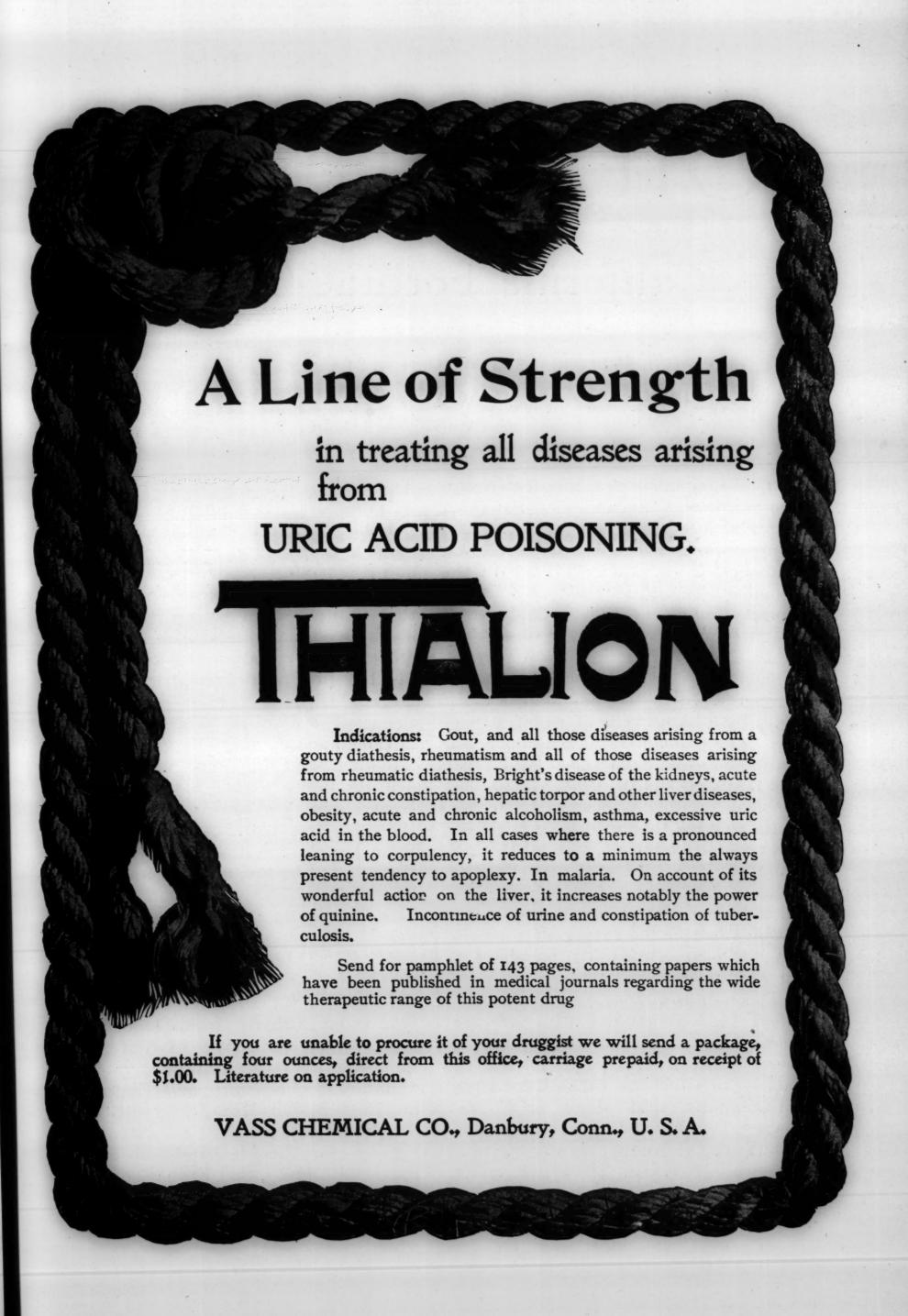
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